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HONGKONG SATURDAY AUGUST 11 1917.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "China Mail.")

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH COMPLETE THE CAPTURE
OF WESTHOEK.

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We attacked and completed the
capture of Westhoek, and the re-
maining positions on the Westhoek
ridge.

The French, upon the left flank
of the battlefield, continue to pro-
gress to the east and north of
Bixschote.

Our raiding parties on a wide front,
to the east of Monchy-le-Preux, blew
in dug-outs causing great damage
and inflicting severe casualties.

Our machine-guns stopped a
German attack.

GERMAN ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

TEN SHATTERED DIVISIONS
WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, August 10.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day
states that in the early morning the
Germans received definite proof that
their newspapers were talking "bosh"
when they declared that the British
offensive in Flanders had come to a
standstill. That their High Command
did not think so is shown by the
strenuous advance it has taken of the
conditions the bad weather imposed on
us, to strengthen their front and rear
defences.

It is learnt that no fewer than ten
of the enemy's Divisions have been
withdrawn since July 31, which is a
fair criterion of their loss, since we
know that most of these troops were
fresh in the line on the eve of attack.
The operations this morning were not
of first magnitude but rather a battle
for position, to try and complete our
partial dominance of Westhoek ridge.
Following the usual thunderous
preliminaries by the gunners, the
infantry went over at 4.30 on a front
of 3,500 yards. We carried our advance
to an extreme depth of 500 yards.

At the time of telegraphing there are
signs of the Germans preparing for
counter-attacks, but our artillery was
warning them off then in no uncertain
voice. The weather is pretty fair except
for local showers which temporarily mar
the visibility and retard the drying of
the ground.

GERMANY'S REALLY SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION.

A General Order, dated July 6, to
the Ypres group of Prince Rupprecht's
armies, is interesting and enlightening.
It states:—"The fact that economy of
the stocks of bread and cereals in neces-
sary makes it essential to sanction an
increased ration only to those to whom
it is really necessary. All officers are
requested to explain again to subordi-
nates the really serious nature of the
economic situation in Germany, and
must instruct them that the strictest
economy of supplies must be exercised.
Nothing must be consumed beyond that
which is necessary, and even the smallest
particle must not be wasted."

THE SALONIKA ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A British official despatch from
Salonika states:—
The cavalry repulsed a Bulgarian
raid at Cucuk. We bombed the
aerodrome at Livnovo.

There is marked improvement
in the health of the troops. The
admissions to hospital are one-third
less than in 1916 and the deaths
from disease are nearly two-thirds
less.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A French communiqué reports:—
We continue to progress in
Belgium. We occupied, during the
night, several farms to the east of
Bixschote and to the west of
Langemarck, and captured some
machine-guns.

A German attack on a front of a
kilometre at Fayet, in the region to
the north of St. Quentin, was broken
up by our fire and repulsed with
loss, except in the centre, where
enemy fractions gained a footing in
a small area of our advanced
elements.

There was a recrudescence of the
bombardment during the night in the
whole region to the south of
Allennant and Eilain and to the north
of the Aisne. The enemy, at dawn,
violently attacked from Patheon farm
to Chevrigny ridge.

Three battalions, supported by
storm troops, attempted to assault
our lines at various times. Our
accurate fire stopped the assailants
on most of the front, inflicting on
them very heavy losses. The enemy
elements which penetrated a trench
were killed or taken prisoners after
hand to hand fighting in which our
troops showed admirable dash. We
held all the positions.

There were other German at-
tempts, notably to the south of
Ailles, to the south-east of Chevreux,
in the region of Vauquois, towards
Avocourt and to the north-west of
Elirey which also failed under our
fire, with appreciable losses.

MACKENSEN'S ATTACK.

SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

General Mackensen's attack to the
north of Focani in Rumania, is
developing into a more serious opera-
tion than it at first appeared. The
offensive aims at an important loop-
line between Teucuin and Marnesti,
connecting with the main line to the
north of Focani, and serving the
Russo-Rumanian army in the moun-
tains, and the main line from Galatz
to Jassy. If General Mackensen's
advance continues much farther it
would immediately jeopardise the
loop line and also threaten the rear
of the Russo-Rumanian army, which
recently victoriously advanced along
the upper reaches of the Putna and
Susitza.

GERMANS FORCE CROSSINGS OF THE "SUSITZA"

LONDON, Aug. 10.
A Berlin official report says: On
both sides of the Focani-Adjudulou
railway, German divisions, over a wide
front, forced the crossings of the Susitza.
Strong enemy counter-attacks were
repulsed with very heavy losses.

RUSSO-RUMANIANS MAINTAINING POSITIONS.

INFLECTING HEAVY LOSSES.

JASSY, Aug. 10.

A Rumanian communiqué to-day re-
ports that the Russo-Rumanian armies
are maintaining their positions in var-
ious areas and inflicting heavy losses on
the enemy, despite repeated prolonged
and powerful attacks, accompanied by
asphyxiating gas.

The Russians captured prisoners and
machine-guns and turned the latter
against the enemy who were fleeing in
disorder.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA.

PITROOD, Aug. 10.

General Komiloff has prohibited
the Russian troops on the Rumanian
front from interfering with the
internal affairs of Rumania.

(Continued on Page 5.)

The Chinese Mail

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INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE
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An examination on "First Aid" will be held by Dr. MACLEOD, GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 15th instant at 10 A.M.

W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary,
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2023

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.

MESSES. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hong Kong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. H. P. HAY,
per proc. General Manager.
Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2017

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st March, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

HE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Form of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

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Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

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Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

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FUTURE OF FARMING IN
GREAT BRITAIN.LORD SELBORNE ON A NEW
POLICY.NO FINAL ANSWER TO
SUBMARINES.

Lord Selborne spoke on agricultural policy at a meeting of the Farmers' Club. Lord Selborne said that for many years the nation had neglected agriculture, and the consumer to-day was only lying on the bed he had made for himself. It was not true that farmers had been forcing up prices or hoarding or withholding supplies. The prices which they had been receiving were good prices, but they had to be measured by the greatly increased cost of production. What had ruled those prices had not been the calculations of the British farmer, but that world price in which the consumer had rejoiced all these years. If the lessons of the war were thrown away he would look to the future history of his country with little less than dismay.

"He did not believe any complete and permanent answer would ever be found to the submarine menace. Great developments would take place both in the methods of dealing with the submarine and in the construction and power of the submarine, and there would be a constant struggle between submarine attack and anti-submarine defence, at once time the one predominating and at another time the other. If such a war, as this took place again and we had not very largely increased our home production of food, he believed we should be defeated before the war began, because we should be starved into submission. As he foresaw the future, we should never again be able in a great war to conduct our sea com-

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THE BAN THAT GERMANY FEARS.

EXCLUSION FROM BRITISH
MARKETS.

The following is a summary of an article which appeared in the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung, which is the most violently anti-American of the big industrial papers. The interest of this article lies in the fact that it shows that the scare regarding German after-war trade, which started in the banking press (i.e. the Berliner Tageblatt, the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Lokalanzeiger), is now spreading in annexationist industrial Socialist ranks. It looks as if there were now a deliberate intention of preparing the German nation for a surrender of every kind of political claim if only peace can be signed on status quo ante trade conditions.

England having failed to achieve the military defeat of Germany, and thereby to eliminate us from the world markets, does not despair of achieving this end by other means. She has, therefore, summoned an Imperial Conference in London, with the object of contracting an all-British anti-German Customs Union with the Colonies. When the Paris Conference took place we did not think much could come of it, on account of the many rival interests concerned, which seemed to make united action impossible. However, England now succeeds in establishing an Imperial Customs Union against us, the matter becomes one of extreme gravity for Germany. For thereby a uniformly directed economic hegemony will be created, which, on account of its weight, will draw into its orbit a number of smaller States, whose resources will be used to a common end. And this enormous weight will be set in motion in the interests of Great Britain, and will be intensified a thousandfold if America throws in her weight, deciding to join hands with the Old Country for the defeat of the common enemy.

Undoubtedly there are strong influences already at work with on this and the other side of the Atlantic, leading to find a common basis for Anglo-Saxon world domination. One must not allow oneself to be led astray by the pose of such American statesmen as Wilson and his friends, who used to prate of peace, but did not hesitate to set off the machine of their hypocritical peace in the hands of the British Lion beginning to fall. Those honest gentlemen will not hesitate to enter into a common understanding designed to defeat Germany's world supremacy in trade if their commercial instinct advises them of the advantage of so doing. The ideal of a world supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race is far deeper rooted in the Yankee soul than any mere idea of the world peace over which they used to rave.

Now that the German Army has so triumphantly withstood the attacks of all the world in the field of battle, it would be a calamitous error to doubt the ability of German trade to do as much in another sphere. To all appearance, however, we shall find ourselves in the near future faced with most disagreeable facts, and only gradually shall we be able to regain our pre-war position in the world market. The conditions of peace will offer us our first opportunity in this respect. Unless, however, we succeed in extorting from England absolutely unrestricted "most-favoured nation treatment" for German goods in the Motherland, as well as in her Dominions and Colonies, we shall see our hands forcibly tied in other directions by those who take their political commercial cue from her; so that our foreign trade will inevitably lag behind that of those Powers, who are even now preparing, by drawing closer the bonds that unite them, to conquer us in the coming trade war.

COMPELION NEEDED.

While recognizing that the question of helping the farmer in the matter of credit was of great importance, he said that though it had been part of his duty to study the problem he did not pretend to have solved it. All the foreign systems had been devised to meet the conditions different from those obtaining here. The country would have to spend a great deal more on agricultural education and especially on research.

Referring to the recommendations in the reports he said that if the State required the maximum of food production there must be an element of compulsion in the background, both for landlord and farmer. The men who were to decide whether an estate was being badly managed were to be strictly practical men; there was no officialdom about them in the ordinary sense of the word. The taking over of the management of an estate by the Board of Agriculture did not mean that the estate would be managed by a clerk sitting in London, but by a man of proved competency to manage an estate in the country in question. The Committee did not believe that land courts were in the interest of agriculture; they represented dual ownership, which had been shown to be an impossible system, and the landlord would be detected from putting his capital into permanent improvement of the land. Wherever, however, the opportunity occurred and a farmer was able to undertake the obligations of ownership the State should come forward to make that step easier for him. That was a sound and truly progressive national policy.

Mr. E. G. Paterson, who seconded the motion, said he had not thought it possible that any individual could do so much to destroy the confidence of the British farmer in the justice and honesty of the Government as Lord Selborne had done. His policy had been disastrous. It did not inspire them with confidence to see a man who had been a failure honoured for his failure.

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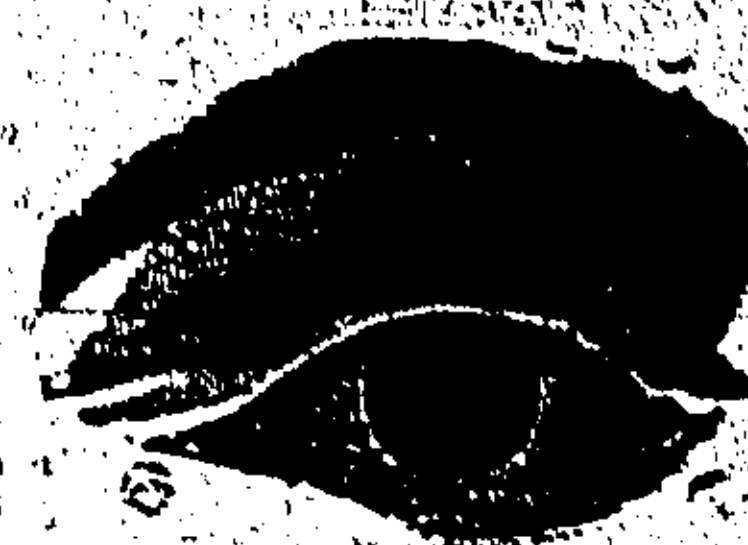
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INTIMATIONS



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57, HING LOO STREET, (Old Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM ON PEACE CONDITIONS.

London, Aug. 10.

The Daily Telegraph states that a Memorandum prepared by the sub-committee of the Labour Executive, as a basis of the British Labour's peace proposals will be presented at today's Labour Conference for the consideration of their constituents and adoption at the Special Conference to be held in London on August 21. It will be subsequently submitted to an Allied International Socialist Conference.

The Memorandum declares that a victory for Germany would mean the destruction of the democracy and liberty of Europe. It demands the liberation and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles, and the right of the forcibly annexed populations of Europe to freely dispose of themselves. It regards the inflexible resolution of British Labour to fight until this liberation is achieved through victory. But the determination to resist any attempt to transform a defensive war into a war of conquest. The victory of the Allies must be the victory of popular liberty.

The Memorandum regards the democratisation of all countries as the best means of preventing future war and demands, as a condition of the treaty of peace, the immediate establishment of a League of Nations which every sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join. Such a League of Nations should establish an International High Court of International Legislation. The Memorandum recommends the settlement of the Balkan question by a conference of the Balkan peoples and an international commission, and insists upon the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The Memorandum demands equal rights for Jews of all countries and hopes an international agreement will be practicable by which Palestine will become a free Jewish State. It declares that Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabia cannot be restored to Turkish tyranny. These territories should be treated similarly to the Colonies. Tropical Africa should be administered by a commission under the League of Nations. The peace of the world requires that Constantinople shall be made a neutral free port and the Memorandum suggests that all present European Colonies in tropical Africa, together with Liberia, shall be transferred to the League of Nations and administered by an impartial commission as a single independent neutral African State. The world-wide shortage of foodstuffs and raw materials after the war, must be relieved by international arrangements for the exchange of surplus commodities. The Memorandum demands prompt and energetic action, on the part of the various Governments, to prevent unemployment after the war, by means of public works. It opposes projects of an economic war after the war and urges the limitation of Customs duties to strictly revenue purposes; the international enforcement of legislation to protect workers; the restoration of the areas devastated by the war should, except Belgium, be undertaken by an international fund to which all the belligerents should be required to contribute, according to their responsibilities for the damage; and it recommends as a condition of peace, the establishment of a court to investigate and punish crimes of the Governments, especially the inhuman and ruthless submarine warfare.

It urges the reconstruction of socialists internationally as the best security for peace, and calls upon socialists and labourers of the belligerent countries to press for an exchange of views as early as possible, because an agreement between the warring Governments can only be obtained by free and frank discussion.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 10.

The Daily Telegraph states that the Labour Executive vote, of the 14th May, by which it was agreed that the Executive would not associate itself in any way with the Stockholm Conference, and declaring that the calling of a Conference by Dutch Socialists was irregular, was reaffirmed yesterday.

Mr. Henderson's attitude with regard to his recommendation to send delegates to Stockholm, is unchanged.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.

In a telegram from Stockholm the Socialist leader, M. Branting, appeals to the British workers to send delegates to Stockholm, and thus prevent a misunderstanding on the part of Russia.

London, Aug. 10.

The important and long-anticipated Labour Party Conference on the question as to whether representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, met today at Westminster. Mr. F. W. Pardy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding over 600 delegates.

The Russian representatives, visiting the Allied countries, were also present. The delegates included, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Trade Unions Federation; Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Smillie, the President of the Miners' Federation, and the Labour Members of the House of Commons—Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. Hodge, and also the Belgian Cabinet Minister, M. Vandervelde.

The Chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard won freedom for a sham freedom, under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor we wanted a separate peace. Great Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace was obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make would be probably the most important in the history of the Labour movement.

Mr. Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke from a deep sense of responsibility because the resolution of the Executive would doubtless be founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing if justice was to be done to the merits of the case or to his personal actions. When he was in Russia he pointed out the impossibility of British Labour participating in an international conference until the previous decision in the matter had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the Conference should be binding, but participation in a binding conference would place British Labour in a most dangerous position. Mr. Henderson emphasised that a definite rejection of the whole proposal would have been most fatal, in view of the condition of public opinion in Russia. Then he made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labour Party to reverse its decision and accept the Conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the Conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference, he recommended a reversal of the decision. The Russians clearly wanted a binding conference, in order to discuss actual peace terms. He made it as plain as possible that if British representatives participated in the Conference, there could be no question of negotiating peace terms. Our case was still not properly understood in Russia, and a point-blank refusal to consider the question would have done incalculable harm. Mr. Henderson concluded by stating that he still favoured a consultative conference, with the proper safeguards, and appealed to the delegates to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

The Labour Party Conference adjourned to consider its decision.

LATER.

The Conference, resuming in the afternoon, the principal resolution moved, was "that the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm be accepted on the condition that the Conference should be consultative and not mandatory."

An amendment was moved—that no case had been made out for sending delegates to a Conference including enemy delegates.

The amendment added "that this Conference should adjourn sine die."

The motion was moved on behalf of the textile workers, and the Miners' amendment, by the dock labourers.

The mover of the amendment said that it would be treason to the rank and file of the party if the resolution was carried.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., in seconding the amendment, declared that the proposed Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims with which Britain had entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace; moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented. If British delegates went they would have to discuss peace with Germans on the one hand and Dutch Scandinavians on the other. The latter would be in a position to vote for peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory conference and a consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, supporting the resolution, had a mixed reception. He was "much interrupted" and above the din Mr. Will Thorne shouted—"Whom do you represent?" Another shouted "The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm." The Chairman had to appeal for order.

Mr. Smillie suggested that the Executive should approach the American and Belgian labour movements and get them also to send delegates and also request the Dominions to send two representatives each. The Chairman replied stating that the suggestion would be considered.

LATER.

The Miners' delegates have decided, by a majority of 511 to 184, to support a consultative international socialist conference at Stockholm.

LATER.

The Labour Conference amendment, opposing sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, was defeated by 391,300 for the amendment and 1,651,000 against.

The Labour Conference card vote on the main resolution, favouring sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, resulted in 1,846,000 for and 550,000 against.

A FRENCH SOCIALIST MEMORANDUM.

PARIS, August 10.

The French Socialists have issued a statement regarding peace terms. It demands the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, provided the inhabitants, except German immigrants, are consulted on the question. It also demands the evacuation of invaded countries and reparation for the violation of The Hague Convention and complete indemnification for Belgium and Luxembourg for the violation of their neutrality.

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

An Italian official report states: Large flights of bombing planes attacked Pola effectively on Wednesday night. They dropped eight tons of high explosives on the arsenal and fleet.

All the machines returned.

FIRE AT A BRITISH CHEMICAL WORKS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

An explosion, followed by a fire, has destroyed a chemical works at Barking. So far, thirteen women have been killed and many injured.

NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education introduced an Education Bill which provides amongst other things, for the abolition of half-time after the war. Meanwhile, the employment of children under fourteen years of age will be most stringently restricted. Every young person would be compelled to attend part-time day continuation schools. Nursing schools for children under five would be established. Attendance at these would be voluntary, and when a sufficiency of such schools had been provided, the age of attendance at elementary schools would be raised from five to six years. Local education authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of fifteen and part time education would be compulsory up to eighteen years of age.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

PARIS, Aug. 10.

M. Charles Chaumet has been appointed Minister of Marine.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN BILL.

London, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons, explaining a War Loan Bill, empowering the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not intend to issue the loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to do so. He expressed Great Britain's appreciation and gratitude for the large financial assistance the United States was giving to the Allies.

STARVATION AND DEATH AT WARSAW.

A TERRIBLE STORY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

A letter from Warsaw, the authenticity of which the Zionist Committee vouches for, shows the appalling sufferings of the population. "Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street, every stoep and in every Jewish house. Mothers feel happy to see their nursing babies die, and sell their daughters' hair to enable them to buy bread for their dying children."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

M. Take Jonesen, the Vice-President of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, in a letter to the Times, says that during his visit to London, in the latter part of July, 1914, he saw the German Ambassador almost daily and sometimes twice daily, and he is in a position to know that the ultimatum to Serbia was known and approved in Berlin, and that M. Tschirschky participated in drafting it. Prince Lieknowski asked Mr. Jonesen to telegraph to M. Raschke, advising the acceptance of the ultimatum, promising a modification of its hard conditions. Prince Lieknowski told M. Jonesen, on July 27, 1914, that he no longer believed that England would abandon her neutrality.

THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.

Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, is visiting the German Headquarters and afterwards he will go to Berlin to see Dr. Michaelis.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, has resigned in connection with the transference of recruiting to the National Service Department. Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes will be asked to inaugurate a new recruiting department.

PERU AND GERMANY.

AN OFFER REJECTED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

The Government of Peru has refused Germany's offer to submit the sinking of the barque *Lorton* to the adjudication of a prize court. It declares the sinking of the vessel was unjustified, and insists upon damages and an indemnity.

M.P. RELEASED.

ZURICH, Aug. 10.

Mr. Stanley Wilson, the Unionist Member of Parliament for Heldernew, who was captured in the Mediterranean a year and eight months ago and interned in Austria, has been released. He has arrived here en route for London.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR'S RESIDENCE DYNAMITED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.

The residence of Lord Athelstan, the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan, Lady Athelstan and Miss Graham were uninjured.

Lord Athelstan had received letters threatening him with death because he supported conscription.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.

The attempted murder of Lord Athelstan has startled and shocked the public.

Precautions are being taken with regard to the Minister. A strong force of police and detectives will be posted inside and outside the Parliament buildings during the final stages of the Conscription debate.

DR. MORRISON'S LIBRARY.

PURCHASED BY BARON IWASAKI.

Peking, Aug. 10.

Baron Iwasaki has purchased, for £35,000, the famous library belonging to Dr. Morrison. It will be transferred complete to Tokio and will retain Dr. Morrison's name.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/16d. The high price is due to small supplies. The market is steady.

LATER.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Company's silver report states that the price of 42 1/16d. is a record since January 1892. There is a famine in supplies although the demand is in no way large. It is anticipated that the world's production for 1917 will be 200,000,000 ounces. Indian silver holding has been again increased by over two crores.

COTTON CONTROL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has accepted the Cotton Control Board's scheme. The details will probably be announced to-morrow.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OPERATIONS DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER.

GENERAL MAURICE ON THE GERMAN INTERPRETATION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the General Staff, explaining the recent operations, said:—

The delay in further fighting owing to bad weather is being exploited by the Germans as a failure of the offensive. Yesterday's German communiqué spoke of a British attack from Nieupoort. This was only a small raid.

Speaking of the Air Service he said that on July 31st, despite unfavourable conditions, over 100 engagements occurred between our airmen and the enemy on the ground over the whole eighteen miles front. There were less than 20 fights in the air that day as the Germans refused to appear. There were 11 cases of our men attacking aerodromes, from a height of fifty feet, firing into the hangars. In one case an airman chased a German Staff Officer's automobile for five miles. Two officers were hit. General Maurice emphasised that our air mastery is not necessarily permanent. We shall probably have further big battles before this is secured.

As regards Russia, the retirement in the last few days has been less than previously. This may not be due to increased Russian resistance, but to the fact that the Germans have advanced over 90 miles, and have now reached a railway of a different gauge. This delays supplies, reinforcements, etc.

PROPOSED NEUTRAL CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM.

EUROPEAN NEUTRALS TO ATTEND.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 9.

Favourable replies have been received from the European neutrals whom the Government invited to confer at Stockholm particularly regarding the deteriorated position of neutrals since America's entry into the war.

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEPUTY MUZZLED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A telegram from Lausanne says that the *Freie Zeitung* learns that German police raided Herr Hasse's house.

The military authorities have threatened to confiscate him for home service if he again addresses the Reichstag in an unpatriotic manner.

A GLASGOW MEETING PROHIBITED.

LONDON, August 10.

The Press Bureau announces that a Workers' and Soldiers' Council meeting, which was to have been held at Glasgow on Saturday, has been prohibited under the Defence of the Realm Act, at the instance of the Glasgow Magistrates.

POSSIBLE DICHTERSHIP IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Aug. 10.

In the Chamber, M. Venizelos said he might have recourse to a Dictatorship in order to combat the hampering of activities.

REPATRIATION OF SAILORS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the Chancellor has informed the Hamburg Committee of Commerce that Anglo-German treaties have been concluded providing for the repatriation of merchant sailors above 45 years of age, and apprentices under 17 years. Negotiations are proceeding regarding those of intermediate ages.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH WORKERS' OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The British Workers' League held a meeting at Westminster to protest against sending British delegates to the Stockholm conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, declared that no matter what the decision of tomorrow or any other conference, seamen and firemen would absolutely decline to carry delegates to any peace conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson added:—

Pacifists have talked as though they were the only people wanting peace. The country wanted a lasting peace, not another war in ten years. Hence peace must be no German peace but a fair peace in consideration of the Allies' sacrifices. The Germans had got a lot to learn yet, and we were going to teach Germany a lesson.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said he did not see how any conference was going to aid Russia. German democracy was not in a position to send delegates to say anything binding on Germany. If we sent, all we would do would be to give an exhibition of disunion, and dishearten the Allies and hearten Germany.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, said that when Germany vacated Belgium and France we would talk of peace, not before. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. G. Barnes, Pensions Minister, wrote entirely agreeing with the inapplicability of the Stockholm Conference. He objected because it was contrary to previous Labour declarations, and no good case had been made for altering such deliberations. It was singularly ill-timed, as to talk of peace terms with the enemy now was calculated to weaken Russia and dishearten those who were so magnificently trying to pull her together. Moreover, participation in such a conference would be a positive affront to our Allies of France, Italy, Belgium and America. We should be choosing our enemy rather than our friends. The writer declared for adhering to their previous deliberations for prosecuting the war. He concluded:—

"Recent happenings have stiffened me in that attitude."

Protest letters of a similar emphatic strain were received from a number of Labour and other M.P.'s.

Mr. Appleton moved a resolution protesting against the proposed meeting of the British with enemy delegates while the enemy occupied Allied territory, associating the meeting entirely with the principle laid down by the British and French Premier; that no section of the nation can be permitted to direct the war and to dictate peace; and also urging the Labourite Conference to adhere to its previous decisions. Mr. Appleton did not think it right for us to prejudice the Colonies and the Allies, and Labour in the Colonies should be consulted before any question of a peace conference arose.

The resolution was carried, practically unanimously.

LORD BERSFORD'S REMINDER.

Lord Bersford also sent a telegram from the front in which he urged the remembrance of the Belgian Prince outrages.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

SCHEMES FOR GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has instructed the Secretariat to present schemes for the Government of Ireland to the Standing Committee, in a form suitable for discussion.

The Convention adjourned until the 21st, to enable the preparation and distribution to members of historical, statistical and constitutional documents relating to the schemes.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE TO TOKIO.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.

The Emperor has replied to King George's war anniversary message on August 3. His Majesty expresses sincere thanks for the stirring words of assurance and confidence, which are doubly welcome as exactly expressing the sentiments of myself and my people. His Majesty pays a tribute to the splendid bravery of the British forces, and the unity, high endeavour and indomitable energy of the British people and anticipates that a complete victory for the Allies is not distant.



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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 14th August, 1917, at 3 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
ENTERTAINMENTS
LIBRARY EDITION IN TWELVE VOLUMES.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.
11 a.m.—Auction of Confiscated and Seized Goods and Gold and Silver Jewellery at the Central Police Station.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.
3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 14:—
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, Pianos, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, August 15:—
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co.'s Meeting.
THURSDAY, August 16:—
10 a.m.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade (I.H.K.V.A.D.) Examination at the Helena May Institute.
12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance Co.'s Extraordinary Meeting.
FRIDAY, August 17:—
Hongkong Ice Co.'s interim dividend due.
FRIDAY, August 24:—
Hongkong Rope Co.'s interim dividend due.
MONDAY, August 27:—
Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 800 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

THE CHINA MAIL
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6, Wyndham Street.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank interim dividend is payable on Monday.

Exchange was again up another farthing this morning, the demand rate being 2.8 1/16.

A sale of condemned and confiscated goods will be held at the Central Police Station on Monday morning.

The Manila Observatory this morning gave warning of a cyclone or typhoon near, or over, Aparri, moving W.N.W.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough will offer for sale by public auction on Monday afternoon, No. 7, Queen's Road Central (the German Bank premises).

At Osaka a temperature of 100.0° was recorded on July 27. This is declared to be the highest temperature registered since the establishment of the local meteorological station.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals.

Tea Shops Guild.....\$29

An examination on "First Aid" in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade (No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.) will be held by Dr. Maclean Gibson at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, next at 10 a.m.

Expert shots from the Shanghai Police, under the direction of Inspector Vauhan, got a bag of 79 crows one night recently from the Bund and Cathedral compound. The dead birds were to be hung up the next evening with the object of preventing others from making use of such localities in the future.

The "Manchurian Daily News" published a telegram from Peking, dated July 27, which states:—"More than \$2,600,000 has been delivered by the Germans to the anti-Bureaucrats and \$500,000 to the seceding ships of the navy. The funds disbursed by them reach \$4,000,000 so far. It is obvious that these disbursements are to be employed as funds for the anti-Tsun campaign. Germany is leaving no stone unturned to keep China out of the war."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson have left the Colony for Japan.

Telegraphic news has been received in Shanghai to the effect that 2nd Lieut. C. Tod of the Camerons (formerly of Messrs. Jarline, Matheson and Co.) has been slightly wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen left Shanghai on 4th inst. for a holiday at Petaiho. Mr. R. R. Hynd will act as manager of the H. and S. Bank at Shanghai during Mr. Stephen's absence.

Mr. J. D. Read, who has resigned his post of Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo railways in order to volunteer for active service, left Shanghai this week for home.

Our Scottish correspondent writes:—Among those who received decorations at the Royal Investiture in Hyde Park was Sergeant Richard Wood of the Black Watch, the recipient of both the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. "Dicky" Wood, as he is known to his many friends, was formerly a journalist in Dundee; he went to the Far East a number of years ago, and had experience as War Correspondent in the Chinese Rebellion. He happened to be home on holiday three years ago when the war broke out, says the "Dundee Advertiser," and immediately arranged to join the Army along with a number of "Advertiser" men. He was in all the stiff fighting in which his battalion has been engaged, and it was for his skill and daring during the raiding of an enemy trench that he received the D.C.M. He is now at home, training for a commission. [Sergeant Wood was on the staff of the "N. C. Daily News," Shanghai.]

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

DRYDOLOAN prescribes Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF COAL FROM A STEAM LAUNCH.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning the Chinese coxswain and one of the crew of Messrs. Gande, Price and Company's steam launch "Perfection" were charged with receiving a ton of coal from the steam launch "Shan Ho," owned and operated by the Taikoo Dock Company.

Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, informed the Magistrate that yesterday Mr. Bird, head watchman of the Taikoo Dockyard, and two detectives from the Water Police Station boarded a boat at Bay View and whilst passing Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company's adapted water factory they saw Messrs. Gande, Price and Company's launch "Perfection" and the Taikoo Company's launch "Shan Ho" lying close together. Closer observation disclosed that the crew of the "Shan Ho" were passing coal from their launch aboard the "Perfection." Upon discovering that they were observed by Mr. Bird and the detectives, the crews of the two launches endeavoured to escape. The first defendant managed to climb over some small boats and reach the shore. There he attempted to hide himself, but was found and arrested by one of the detectives. The second defendant was arrested aboard the "Perfection." The other members of the crew of the "Perfection" made good their escape, but three of the "Shan Ho" crew were caught and also taken into Police custody. They would be charged in conjunction with the two defendants. Inspector Gordon added that he considered the case one of considerable importance.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared as solicitor for the first defendant and applied for bail. He stated that Messrs. Gande, Price and Company wished to retain the services of his client and asked that bail be fixed at \$300.

His Worship addressing Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande, Price and Company, who was in Court on behalf of his firm, asked whether or not Mr. Bond thought the first defendant would turn up if he was released on \$300 bail.

Mr. Bond replied that he did not know and His Worship fixed bail at \$500, and adjourned the case.

DECISION IN BONHAM ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court yesterday the case was resumed in which Mrs. F. L. Everest, of No. 3, Bonham Road, charged three Chinese women, residing at No. 53, Pokfulam Road, with assaulting her on the 31st ult., and also with behaving in a disorderly manner, on the same date, by using abusive and insulting language.

Further evidence was taken, and at the conclusion of the hearing His Worship dismissed the cross-summations brought against the complainant by the defendants, and bound over each defendant on a personal bond of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in today's Government Gazette:—

Mr. G. N. Orme to be District Officer.
Mr. D. W. Truman to be Head of the Sanitary Department.
Mr. E. V. Cypriani to be Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
Mr. N. L. Smith to be an Officer of Class 1 of the Civil Service.
Mr. Chang Ming Chi to be a Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, for three years.
Mr. Ho Kam Tong and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be Life Members of the Court of the University.
Mr. T. Oliphant to be a Rural Sanitary Inspector.

THE LATE MR. W. H. STONE OF TOKYO.

The Committee of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, (Tokyo Branch), has passed the following resolution:—

"The Committee places on record its sense of loss in the death of Mr. William Henry Stone, one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of this branch of the Patriotic League. For the long period of 45 years Mr. Stone served the Imperial Japanese Government with unremitting diligence, faithfulness and great ability. His character and work so commended him that by two successive Emperors he was honoured with the very highest decorations, even granted to a British subject in ordinary life. In private relations Mr. Stone was a man of kindness and generosity and was beloved by a wide circle of friends. In his day he was a Vice President of the Tokyo Club, held the highest Masonic office, and took his full share in every movement for the public good in Tokyo. During the war Mr. Stone gave freely to all causes and until failing health prevented him he was a regular attendant at the League Committee's meetings. His fellow members on this Committee now desire to pay this small tribute to their warm-hearted colleague. They direct that this tribute be put on their records and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Stone's relatives through Mr. Hill, (Sgd.) W. H. R. BOWDEN, Chairman, JOSEPH STRUTHERS, Corresponding Secretary."

Mr. P. E. F. Stone of Hongkong is a son of the late Mr. W. H. Stone.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their Weekly Share Report dated 10th August, say:—

"The market has been duller during the past week, partly influenced by a Bank Holiday, and partly by the persistent rise in Sterling Exchange. The very high rate of Exchange now ruling is no doubt a deterrent factor, and continually acts against any real rise in Dollar stocks."

In Shanghai the Cotton Mill share market also seems to have eased off.

RUBBER is quoted 2/6 per lb. (Plaza) buyers.

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks under the influence of Exchange have dropped to 86 1/4, at which price shares have changed hands.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Carbons are wanted round about \$320. Unions have weakened slightly, and could now be obtained at \$325. In the other stocks there are no changes.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong Fire have buyers at \$215.

SHIPPING remains unaltered.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are unchanged at \$90 nominal. Malabons are steady at \$29.

OILS AND MINING.—Langkats at 15 1/2 are wanted. Rauba has improved to a buying quotation at \$1.80. Tronohs at 25/6 and Urala at 32/ are without feature. Shells are without business at 120/- cum all locally, but are wanted at that rate. Kailan are firm at 34/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have slightly improved their position to a buying quotation at \$78 after sales. Cash shares are scarce, but a few shares are offering for sale. Hongkong Docks are very quiet at \$117. Shanghai Docks have buyers at 11 3/4.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Point are still wanted at \$80. Hongkong Lands have sellers at \$90. Centrols at \$95 are dull. Hongkong Hotels might be placed at \$99. Kowloon Lands at \$33 are without business. Humphreys are wanted at \$91.

CORROUS MILLS.—In the North the following are today's quotations:—Bos Mitsui & Co. Ltd. Watson's at \$7.30. China Portland at \$7.50 are nominal. China Portland at \$7.50 are nominal. China Portland at \$7.50 are nominal. China Portland at \$7.50 are nominal.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/8 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 86 1/4.

RECORD RAINFALLS IN HONGKONG.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, appends to his extract of Meteorological Observations for the month of July the following note.

The rainfall at the Observatory, 30-075 inches, was the greatest on record for July, the previous record being 28-235 inches in 1886. It has been exceeded in other months, however, 48-84 inches fell in May, 1889; 34-375 inches in June, 1892; and 30-595 inches in September, 1908.

The greatest hourly fall was 2-365 inches, between 1h. 30m. and 2h. 30m. a.m. on the 16th. This has been exceeded on two occasions in July, 1886, 3-48 inches, and 1910, 2-55 inches.

The heaviest rainfall on record occurred in May, 1889. From 2nd 3h. a.m. to 3rd 3h. p.m., 33-11 inches fell, of which more than 16 inches fell in the 7 hours ending 6.30 a.m. on the 30th.

SPIES' NEW TRICK.

PHONOGRAPH CYLINDERS USED TO CONVEY INFORMATION.

All discs or cylinders for phonographs, gramophones or other speaking machines can only be sent to neutral or Allied countries in sealed boxes, and will be systematically detained at the French frontier for a month.

This new regulation is being enforced in France, as it has been found that discs have been used for communications. The first discovery of this practice was made on the Italy-Swiss frontier last spring. A box of gramophone cylinders was addressed to Lugano and was opened by chance.

Queer characters in a kind of miniature shorthand were inscribed on the discs. They were enlarged a hundred times by photography and turned over to specialists. When deciphered it was shown that military information was being conveyed in this manner.

Other cylinders, with apparently innocent potpourri musical records, when placed on the gramophone played a tune, and then suddenly broke into a message containing news. This was succeeded by another tune, then by more news.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is market over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second cures. It is a safe, pleasant, effective remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

CORRESPONDENCE IN THE "SCOTSMAN."

Some correspondence has appeared in the columns of the "Scotsman" in regard to the situation in China. One letter was from the pen of Mr. J. Wallace Wilson, Edinburgh. He points out that while China is not likely to enter the European struggle on the side of the Allies owing to financial engagements with German merchants on the part of the commercial classes, still "it need not be supposed that the sympathies of China as a nation are on the side of Germany. On the contrary, a somewhat lengthy experience leads me to believe that, apart from a comparatively small section of the population, doubtless influential enough, China is really heart and soul on the side of the Entente in the present ghastly war. One interesting proof of this is to be found in the willingness of so many thousands of coolies to leave their homes, presumably with official permission, in order to become hewers of wood and drawers of water in the pay of the Entente Governments. Many of the best friends of China greatly regret that the diplomatic rupture with Germany was not followed promptly by a definite declaration of war. It is obvious that China stood to gain very much for herself, at extremely little cost, had such a policy been adopted."

Another letter is from the Rev. George Douglas, Edinburgh, who says that "Young China is eager to range itself alongside the Allies." He refers to the "rapidly gathering strength of the reform party throughout the country," and states that "the Principalships of nearly all the provincial colleges, and well-nigh a thousand leading positions in Peking alone, are now held by men who have been educated abroad, and they, of course, are keen reformers to a man, and have an ardent following even in military circles, especially in the South." The Chinese Government under President Li "was doing extremely well in difficult circumstances." This was "clearly to be seen in the steady rise in Chinese bonds of every description, reflecting general confidence in the Administration." He sums up thus:—"The momentum of the reform movement may be temporarily checked, but assuredly it can never be stopped."

A CHINAMAN'S SCOTS MARRIAGE.

A Chinaman named Nen Young Wang, a musical artist, and Sarah Mabel Wang, an English girl who had joined the acrobatic troupe to which Wang belonged, were charged at Edinburgh Sheriff Court with having as applicants for a marriage certificate, suborned two witnesses to depose that Mabel Wang had resided in Scotland for 21 days prior to the marriage. The offence was admitted, the accused having only resided in Scotland for four days prior to the marriage. The Sheriff, in passing sentence of four months' imprisonment on each, and the offence was a serious one; they both knew the law, because the girl found out what the law was, and he could not believe that she did not tell her husband.

FRANCE'S URGENT NEED OF SHIPS.

The "Petit Parisien" publishes a letter from M. Georges Roussetot, a member of the Chamber and secretary to the Naval Committee, declaring that the French mercantile marine is passing through a very grave crisis. He says:—

If the ruin of our mercantile marine is not to be complete it is urgently necessary:—

(1)—That the Allies should supply us with raw materials of which we have need, and that Great Britain, in particular, should furnish us with a certain quantity of plate steel in compensation for the tonnage which she has been obliged to withdraw from us. At the present moment we have 800 British ships working for us, a slightly smaller number than that provided for in the agreement of December 3rd, 1916.

(2)—That the formalities required by the administration for the delivery of material for the repair of ships should be simplified.

(3)—That 1,000 or 1,200 skilled workmen now serving in the army should be sent to the dockyards.

(4)—That those of our Allies who, like Great Britain and the United States, possess many shipbuilding yards, should place a certain proportion of their building resources at our disposal.

(5)—That the agreements made with Great Britain regarding the joint purchase of neutral ships should leave to France a fair number of ships so purchased.

In conclusion, M. Roussetot declares that a complete reorganisation of the different services would be required to assure the speedy and efficient carrying out of the above suggestions. All matters regarding sea transport should be centralised in a single department. At present the responsibility was divided between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Marine and Commerce and the Food Controller.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, June 30.
SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES.

Another round of school games has run its course, and already many of the young men who took part are fitting themselves for their places in the fighting forces of the Empire. Some of the Edinburgh schools—Fettes College, Stewart's College, Merchiston Castle, and Royal High School—suspended their games for the duration of the war. In the other schools, the results of the competitions, when we remember that that the ages of the youngsters must be some eighteen months under the average, were remarkably good.

There is no youth of outstanding all-round ability, but J. E. Bell, Dumbarton Academy; D. M'Phee, Allan Glen's School; and R. Gordon, Dollar, are versatile athletes of some merit, with special skill in particular directions. Great things were expected from Bell after his smart successes last season in events under sixteen at the inter-scholastic meeting, and he has not disappointed his well-wishers. He is the champion of the year, and though apart from sprinting, his performances may only be classed as useful, it must be kept in mind that he has not yet turned seventeen.

[We understand that J. E. Bell is the son of Mr. W. D. Bell of the Taikoo Dock and Engineering Co., Hongkong.—Ed.]

Taking the events in detail, no one has reached the 100 yards mark in throwing the cricket ball, and A. M. Bain, Ayr Academy, is credited with the best distance, 95 yards. G. A. Main, Watson's College, a fine thrower, is only half a yard behind. The jumping, with one or two exceptions, was rather moderate, and only once was 19 feet beaten in the long jump—R. Gordon, Dollar, with 19 feet 4 1/2 inches. In the high jump the performances were somewhat better, and A. F. Murray, Ayr Academy, stands first with an effort of 5 feet 3 inches. D. M'Phee, Allan Glen's, cleared the bar in splendid style at 5 feet 2 1/2 inches at the interscholastic sports. G. A. Colclough, Edinburgh Academy, attained an inch less, and J. D. Watson, Watson's College, and G. M. King, Heriot's, are generally in the neighbourhood of the 5 feet mark.

Hurdles are scarce, and lack in quality. R. Gordon and D. M'Phee again come up here, the former being credited with the fastest time—18 3/5 secs. But that figure ought not to trouble M'Phee, who has all the makings of a first-rate hurdler. In the hundred yards, J. E. Bell, Dumbarton Academy, could give any schoolboy opponent yards and a beating. His time at the interscholastic meeting was returned at 11 secs, but he did better than that, and if we put down his real form at 10 3/5 secs, we are probably near the mark. Other good sprinters are H. Foston, Dollar, and J. B. Ballantyne, Loretto, both touching the 11 secs. mark. Nothing out of the ordinary has been done in the quarter mile, and it may be that N. Rogerson, Heriot's, is as good as any. E. W. Cormack, Watson's College, won the event at the interscholastic games with 58 1/5 secs. In the mile, E. W. Cormack has returned the fastest time, 5 min. 2 1/5 secs. at Inverleith. J. Scott, Glasgow High School, who took 4-5, sec. more than Cormack, broke the record of his own school by 6 secs. Cormack has already beaten 5 min., and there is no doubt Scott is capable of doing the same.

In the Public Schools' Cricket Championship, Fettes have a good display of batting against Edinburgh Academy, and A. T. Lay kept up his record by scoring 70. The Academy, with the exception of D. S. Weir, did not do much, and the College won—220 innings scored; 104. After a good game, Edinburgh Academy defeated Loretto by 116 to 91. A number of the Championship games have been declared off.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 14th:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 16th:—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

RAISING OVEN DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 14th:—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, August 17th:—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, August 13th:—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 16th:—
3 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. BARRIS,
Officer in Charge of District.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, P.D.

STRENGTH.

Private G. Blair joined the Corps on 2.8.17, is allotted Corps No. 2102 and posted to Scouts Company.

LEAVE.

No. 1062 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 2nd August 1917.

No. 1419 Corp. P. S. Cassidy is granted 6 weeks leave from 10.8.17.

No. 2042 Pte. A. Hughes is granted 1 month's sick leave from 10.8.17.

No. 1539 Spr. J. A. Hunter is granted 6 weeks leave from 12.8.17.

No. 1947 Spr. T. E. Scott is granted 3 weeks leave from 2.8.17.

No. 1260 Pte. W. F. A. Knapton is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 31.7.17.

No. 2043 Spr. J. H. Donnanthorne is granted 15 months' leave from 12.8.17.

No. 2048 Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 11 days' leave from 10.8.17.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING COURSE.

The following is the result of the Classification Trials in the Annual Course of Musketry for the year 1916-17:

CENTRAL SECTION M.G. CO.

Number exercised 18
1st Class shot 9
2nd 9
3rd 3

The following are the averages:

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LEFT SECTION M.G. CO. AND CIVIL SERVICE COMPANY.

Number exercised 21
1st Class shot 12
2nd 9

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PARADES.

Monday 13th instant:

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 5.30 p.m. T. Nos. 1 and 2.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belcher's Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

Tuesday 14th instant:

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 a.m. Belcher's 5th Section at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 a.m. Artillery Battery (Range Takers only) at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 p.m. stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

7.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 15th instant:

5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company (including M.G. Gun Detachment at Murray Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon. Tests of Elementary Training (T. Nos. 1 and 2).

Friday 17th instant:

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 p.m. Belcher's 5th Section (Layers class only) at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Section only) at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday 17th instant:

7.10 a.m. Belcher's 5th Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as Detailed only) at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belcher's Battery.

7.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

7.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders, Edmonds and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade. Signalling section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Saturday 18th instant:

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergeants Major Ramsey) at Headquarters Musketry instruction.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 12th, 15th, and 17th instant. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty 19th instant Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 20th instant Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 21st instant Scouts Company.

On duty 22nd instant Scouts Company.

On duty 23rd instant Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 24th instant Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 25th instant Centre Section M.G. Co.

Under Officer from 10th to 25th inst. Lieut. Danby.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 12th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 19th August: "D" Coy. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. B. Branch.

Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 12th instant:

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Osberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wallington Barracks at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Clean August.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution. Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG

10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 12th.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.). Introit: Psalm 132; Hymns, 310, 313, 324, and 351; Service: Merbecke.

Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Psalms: Venite, Burrows; Psalm, Jones, and Camidge; To Dean, Jones, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 193, 382.

God Save the King.

Evangelion (6 p.m.). Responses, Psalms: Garrett, Tomlinson and Wesley; Magnificat, Camidge in E min. (12th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Baker (28th morning); Hymns, 214, 281, 10.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Responses, Psalms: Venite, Burrows; Psalm, Jones, and Camidge; To Dean, Jones, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 6, 590, 361, 315.

God Save the King.

Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Responses, Psalms: XLI Evening, LXVI Garrett, LXVI Tomlinson, LXVII Wesley; Magnificat, W.A. 241, Hymns, 30 (A & M), 163, 377, 228 (A & M), 290.

Vesper Hymn.

God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, August 12th. Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 1, 519, 40, 14, 513.

Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 12, 28, 70, 151, 236.

Preacher: Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

6.30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion. 6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.

Weekly Services—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.

Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

MacDONNELL ROAD.

Sundays, 11 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenelly.

Low Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years '87-88.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

August 12th to 16th, 1917.

Tide Gauge		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Aug. 12	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 13	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 14	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 15	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 16	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 17	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 18	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 19	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 20	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 21	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 22	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 23	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 24	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 25	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 26	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 27	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 28	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 29	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 30	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Aug. 31	7.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10